

German Spies Caused Riots, Kerensky Says

New Premier Appeals to Russians to Rally Against Enemy "Allies Within"

Cabinet Criticized At Stormy Meeting

Ministers Are Told They Failed to Use Powers to Suppress Mutiny

Petrograd, July 21.—The recent disturbances in Petrograd were instigated by agents of the German government, says Premier Kerensky in a message to the sailors at Reval, Helsingfors and other ports. The new Premier appeals to all democrats to stand by the Provisional Government. His message reads:

"It has been established without doubt that the disturbances in Petrograd were organized by agents of the German government. The disturbances have now been suppressed completely and the arrest of the leaders and those guilty of the blood of their brothers and crimes against the government and the revolution is proceeding. Arrests are also being made among the sailors who acted contrary to their civic and military duties."

"I appeal to all true sons of democracy to rally round the Provisional Government and the democratic organizations throughout Russia to save the country and the revolution from the enemy without and his allies within."

Appeals to Army and Navy
Premier Kerensky has addressed an order of the day to the army and navy.

First Dissolution of the Council of Ministers of the Baltic Fleet and the election of a new committee.

Second.—The issue of a notification of all detachments of the ships of the Baltic Fleet that "I desire them to move at once all persons suspected of inciting to insubordination against the Provisional Government and against our offensive and to send new individuals to Petrograd for trial."

Third.—Detachments of Kronstadt of the battleships Petropavlovsk, Slesenski and Slava, the names of which have been disgraced by the actions of the revolutionists, shall arrest within twenty-four hours the ring-leaders and send them to Petrograd for trial, thus giving assurance of complete loyalty to the Provisional Government.

"I hereby notify the Kronstadt detachments and crews of these ships," the order continues, "that if this order is not carried out they will be regarded as mutinous and the actions of the revolutionists and that most vigorous measures will be taken against them."

"Comrades, the country has been brought to the brink of a precipice by reason. The German armies and their hordes have taken the offensive on our front. At any moment a decisive action may be forced by the enemy's fleet, which may try to profit by the confusion of the moment. Drastic measures are necessary for all to put an end to this confusion. The army has already done something in this direction, and the fleet should follow suit."

Cabinet Meeting Stormy
The cabinet meeting leading to the resignation of Premier Kerensky until dawn yesterday and the stormy meeting of the Provisional Government of Kerensky criticized the ministers.

Finland Declares Independence; Conflict with Russia Is Expected

Announcement of Vote in Diet Received with Cheers—Senate, Appointed by Petrograd Government, Prepares Its Resignation—Governor Deprived of Authority

Helsingfors, July 19 (delayed).—A conflict with Russia is regarded as inevitable because of the action of the Finnish Diet in adopting a bill granting independence to Finland. The socialist members of parliament asserted, however, that Petrograd has its hands too full with its own troubles to attempt repression.

Before the adoption of the bill providing independence, a decision was taken on the question whether the emergency should be treated as urgent or postponed until the next session. The decision in favor of urgency rendered a five-sixths majority under Article 69 of the constitution, which the socialist majority had agreed to respect. The decision involved the immediate voting of the bill, the result giving a two-thirds majority necessary for the alteration of fundamental laws.

The announcement of the vote was greeted by prolonged cheering and cries of "Long live Finland!" and "End Russian connection." The Diet thereafter rejected, 104 against 87, a proposal by M. Tallas, member of the Finnish party, that the law, as passed by the constitution, be submitted for Russian approval or veto.

Right Reserved to Break Last Bonds
A final vote was taken on a resolution of M. Hornborg, member of the socialist party, the import of which was that the Diet reserved the right to break the last bonds with Russia. The Hornborg resolution was defeated by the vote of the Socialists themselves, who stand for this policy in object to following the initiative of the non-socialist parties.

ALEXANDER F. KERENSKY



New Premier of Russia who also retains his portfolio of Minister of War and Marine

Massacre in Siberian Mines Started Kerensky on His Career

Indictment of Russian Authorities Was Followed by Election to Duma—His Father a Slav, His Mother a Tartar—Justice Is His Passion

Several hundred discontented laborers were shot down by the military in a Siberian gold mine in the early part of 1912. Some thousands of miles away a young man, scarcely thirty, was practicing law. He was Alexander Feodorovich Kerensky. The shooting in Siberia made him a national figure and later a virtual dictator of a great state. Russia was demanding of the Czar's government an investigation of the Siberian massacre. In the meantime Kerensky decided to go over to the miners' settlement to make an investigation of his own. His pilgrimage resulted in a scathing indictment of the authorities, which was published and distributed throughout Russia. This brought him fame. In a few months he was elected to the Duma from the town of Volok, in the province of Saratov-on-the-Volga.

The father of Kerensky was a high school teacher and was a genuine Slav. But his mother seems to have been a member of the Mongolian race, probably a Tartar. There are millions of Tartars in the section of Russia from which Kerensky comes. He was born in Tashkent, Turkistan, in Asiatic Russia.

and military authorities for not rising to recent events and for not using their powers to suppress mutiny.

M. Kerensky was particularly severe toward General Polovtsov, Governor of the Petrograd Military District, who he had proposed to remove from the Petrograd command, but reconsidered.

consisting of representatives of the parties, pro rata, as heretofore.

Demonstration in Streets
As the Diet dispersed there was a patriotic demonstration in the streets. M. Tokol expressed his satisfaction at the Diet's coup d'état.

"We may be sure of Finland's independence guarantee for all time," he said. "Undoubtedly we committed a formal breach of law, but, under the conditions brought about by the revolution, the question involves merely one of material power, and we do not believe Russia can compel us to repeal the independence law. It is true that we have not even militia to help us resist, but I am convinced that all the Russian Executive Committee of Workers' and Soldiers' Deputies, and also the Russian soldiers and sailors in Finland, are on our side."

"The vote deprives Governor Stakhovich of all functions, and so he may be considered as having been superseded," M. Tokol continued. "At present we have no programme for breaking the last vague bonds with Russia, which consist of a common policy in respect of defence and foreign affairs. It is not our aim warily to provoke Petrograd, but I am unable to predict that there will be no such programme in the future. We purpose sending the independence law to Petrograd and asking the Provisional Government to accept it, without, however, conceding that government's right to reject it. If it is not accepted it still remains the law, and we shall organize all over Finland giant demonstrations to prove our determination to stand fast."

Unwise Step, Says Governor
Governor Stakhovich expressed the opinion that Finland had taken an unwise step.

"Finland's coup d'état," said the Governor, "in my opinion, was a serious mistake, worse for her than for us. Just now we may be unwilling or unable to insist upon our rights, but in a few years, when the empire is re-consolidated, Finland may suffer from resentment at her having taken advantage of Russia's difficulties."

"Russia cannot afford to treat Finland as it treats the Ukraine, where the population is Russian and Orthodox, and where, therefore, complete secession is not feared. It will treat secession of the union with the empire as a vital question, and the Finns may suffer from it. I fear, also, that she will suffer from domestic conflicts, the insufferable result of her new policy in overriding her own constitution."

sis, a city which numbers only twenty thousand Russians out of a population of eight times that size. Kerensky's face is a characteristic mixture of the Mongolian and Slav. His eyes are searching, as if filled with suspicion, and glimmer with a coldness that is disconcerting. There is immense strength in his sullen, drawn face. Behind his unusually high forehead one feels there is a vast and mystic mental " hinterland," at which one is not allowed to glimpse.

And yet Kerensky is a man of emotion as much as a man of mind. And there is considerable danger in that. True, the recent elections in Petrograd and Moscow have proved that the Socialists compose the majority of the voters. Yet there is a formidable middle and upper class minority which is decidedly opposed to the Socialists. In normal times such a situation would be a natural circumstance it would be present for Russia if it were represented in the Provisional Government. If in the reorganized cabinet several Constitutional Democrats should hold portfolios, then all danger of a new counter-revolutionary movement would be eliminated.

Will Face Internal Perils
As far as internal perils go, Russia has two more anxious months to pass. Toward the end of September the Constituent Assembly, elected on the basis of equal and universal suffrage, will meet. All Russia will undeniably submit to the decisions of the Assembly. Of that there is no doubt.

Meanwhile Finland is giving Russia the greatest trouble of all. Finland's declaration of independence presents a most difficult problem. Russia has been championing recently the doctrine that every people should be allowed to decide their own destiny. In time of peace Russia would probably let Finland go. But there are two elements in the Finnish situation which will compel her to resort to force in case all arguments fail. First, that the movement for independence has been engineered by German agents, and is not a genuine national movement. Second, that it exposes Russia to a vital attack by Germany through Finland.

There is a strong possibility that such a measure would result in the repudiation of the bill passed by the Finnish Diet, a body elected years ago and composed of men who have allied themselves closely with Germany during the war. Should Finland's plebiscite support the decision for independence Russia probably would make use of force to keep Finland within her boundaries till the conclusion of peace.

Detachments of soldiers and sailors with machine guns have arrested thirty-six Maximalist (radical socialist) delegates to the Baltic fleet on board the Russian destroyer Orpel, which was lying at a British quay.

Kerensky, Dictator
In Fact, May Prove Another Cromwell

[By Cable to The Tribune]
London, July 21.—Those who in the last few days have been hoping to see Kerensky the dictator of Russia as a cure to all that country's present ills seem likely to have their wishes fulfilled.

Kerensky has become Premier, but retains the offices both of War and Marine, which, in the present circumstances of Russia, seems as near a dictatorship as possible. He is easily the most masterful personality of the day in Russia. If his health holds up Kerensky, with a fine record of achievement, prompt decisiveness of character and able administrative power, ought to make a change in the fortunes of the country.

He showed extraordinary mastery when the military organization was on the brink of a collapse. Knowing the common man, and using every weapon of eloquence, cajolery, threats and appeal, the mere fact that he was able to induce the recent offensive is a tribute to himself. A man of this type might achieve anything in a land of contrasts like Russia.

Berlin Paper Reports
U. S. Consul at Odessa Imprisoned by Soldiers

Amsterdam, July 21.—The "Lokal-Anzeiger," of Berlin, heard that the American Consul at Odessa, John A. Ray, has been imprisoned there, with his British colleague, by soldiers for having spoken unfavorably of the revolution.

The soldiers, the newspaper says, refused to liberate him.

London, July 21.—The Foreign Office has no information regarding the reported arrest of the British and American consuls at Odessa. The Berlin report is discredited.

Six-Cent Fare in Jersey
Trenton, N. J., July 21.—After showing that he was losing money on 5-cent fares, the North Jersey Rapid Transit Company was granted permission today by Henry H. Parmelee, receiver, to increase the rate to 6 cents. The petition was filed. The company operates a line from a point in Bergen County just east of the Passaic River to Mahwah.

Russia Stronger, Yet Menaced by Greater Dangers

Kerensky as Premier Means Socialists Are in Full Control

By ISAAC DON LEVINE

The New Russia is in stronger hands today than at any other time since the revolution. At the same time she is confronted by greater perils from within and without than ever before.

The fall of Premier Lvoff and the rise of Kerensky to his place emphasize the seriousness of the situation. Lvoff was a man of gentle disposition, who enjoyed the confidence of the entire country. Kerensky is a strong man, but therein lies the chief danger to free Russia. It is a risky and perilous condition when the fate of a great nation depends on a single personality suddenly tossed up on the waves of revolution.

If it were true that Kerensky was virtually Russia's dictator, then the condition of the young Slavic republic would be pronounced grave by all right-thinking Russians. But the latter prefer to think that it is not Kerensky that has risen to the supreme and complete control of Russia, but the Council of Workers, Soldiers and Peasants, to whom Kerensky is responsible.

Socialists in Full Control
The council is a Socialist body. The government of the New Russia is now therefore in the sole hands of Socialists, a fact of tremendous importance not to be overlooked. Originally the council was opposed to participating in the government. Later it sent six ministers to the cabinet, and now it has taken over the entire Provisional Government. France, Britain and the United States will henceforth deal with an ally professing Socialism, aiming at a general peace based on no annexations and no indemnities, and practically constituting a labor dictatorship.

This, at least, is certain of Russia today. She is in the hands of a dictatorial Socialist committee. And there is considerable danger in that. True, the recent elections in Petrograd and Moscow have proved that the Socialists compose the majority of the voters. Yet there is a formidable middle and upper class minority which is decidedly opposed to the Socialists. In normal times such a situation would be a natural circumstance it would be present for Russia if it were represented in the Provisional Government. If in the reorganized cabinet several Constitutional Democrats should hold portfolios, then all danger of a new counter-revolutionary movement would be eliminated.

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her boundaries till the conclusion of peace.

Must Settle Internal Trouble First
At any rate, Russia cannot tackle Finland before internal order is fully restored. Premier Kerensky's order to the troops and sailors to deliver the agitators and rebels among themselves to the authorities will test the extent of the new government's influence. The government unquestionably has the material force to suppress and arrest all mutinous elements. But voluntary deliverance to it of the ring-leaders in last week's disturbances would indicate, above all, its moral power.

The German advance in Galicia may do more good than ill to Russia. It is liable to prove of great value to Kerensky's government in its effort to reorganize the army and inspire it with a full realization of the grim reality. For when the Russian soldier realizes that there is no other way to peace but through the defeat of Germany he will begin to fight in a manner which will actually bring peace much nearer to the world.

Medal of Valor To Be Given Root For Russian Work

National Arts Club Selects Envoy as Recipient of First Decoration

Elihu Root, in recognition of his services as head of the American commission to Russia, will receive the first Valor Medal of the National Arts Club, it was announced yesterday. At the request of the defence committee of the club, Mayor Mitchell has appointed a committee to confer the honor upon Mr. Root. The same committee will act as a permanent body to make future awards of the medal.

In a statement issued from the Mayor's office yesterday, it was said that the Mayor felt honored at an advance of the club, and held it a privilege to cooperate in making the Valor Medal and its award in the future an honor to the City of New York.

Medal Struck in Gold
The decision to award the first Valor Medal to Elihu Root was made by the defence committee of the National Arts Club. The medal is struck in gold. In his letter to the Mayor, Alexander Konta, chairman of the committee, said:

"The defence committee of the National Arts Club believes that the services rendered by the President's special ambassador to the new government of Russia, undertaken at an advanced age and in the face of the ocean's perils, are such as to demand the spontaneous and universal recognition of his countrymen. They also believe that these services have been given to the country in the finest spirit of patriotism and with a courage to which no more fitting tribute could be paid than by the award of this first gold medal of Valor."

The Mayor will ask a group of representative New York citizens, the members of which will be announced later, to arrange for an impressive but simple reception by the City of New York to the entire commission upon its return from Russia. The Mayor has asked the following citizens to serve on the committee to award the medal:

Men to Serve on Committee
William Church Osborn, chairman; John G. Agor, Otto T. Hannard, Joseph Barondess, Nicholas Murray Butler, Ed. Elmer E. Brown, Frank L. Cobb, Edgar M. Collins, His Eminence Cardinal Farley, George McAneny, Clarence Mackay, The Rev. T. Manning, John Mitchell, Edward P. Mitchell, Frank Munsey, Morgan J. O'Brien, Ogden Reid, Leon H. Rouse, Jacob H. Schiff, Francis Lynde Stetson, Dr. John H. Finley, E. H. Gary, Cass Gilbert, Samuel Gompers, Bishop D. H. Greer, Dr. Abraham Jacob, Robert Underwood Johnson, Alexander Konta, Adolph Lewisohn, Henry L. Stoddard, William H. Taft, J. H. Tennant, Morris L. Vandenberg, F. A. Vanderbilt, Oswald G. Villard, H. J. Wright and J. Alden Weir.

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